

Greenville Journal

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GREENVILLE, OHIO.

Keep out of Mexico. Keep out of trouble.

Big feet may be a joy, but mostly to the shoemaker.

A Missouri girl demands \$20,000 for seven kisses. Prices are going up every day.

China's republic seems to have quite as much trouble as the defunct monarchy.

At this time of the year almost any baseball scribe can bat .300 in the hope league.

Accidents will happen. A New York judge has refused to grant a wealthy woman a divorce.

One of our best sellers at this season of the year is the seed catalogue, which is given away.

Many a Chicago man awakes from dreams of baseball to be told to get out and shovel snow.

Nobody need be discouraged, except perhaps the man who planted his tomato seeds in tin cans.

A woman in Virginia bought a \$5,000 painting for \$8, but usually art collectors buy \$8 paintings for \$5,000.

Germany, according to a dispatch, is watching Mexico. That country, according to rumor, will bear watching.

The hookworm may have nothing to do with the fishing fever, but the effects of both maladies are much alike.

Whenever we hear of a man advertising for a wife in leap year we are led to wonder what is wrong with him.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he will make another attempt to win the cup. You can't keep a squirrel on the ground.

New York legislators advocate a fine for waiters who accept tips. Verily, these are hard days for malefactors of great wealth.

Noble trees were sacrificed last year to make 300,000,000 lead pencils, and other forests went to make the paper the pencils called for.

"American women lead the world," remarks a visiting German editor. At any rate, we are well aware that they lead American husbands.

A New York theatrical manager is going to produce a Chinese play. Now we shall probably have a controversy over the Chinese players.

In spite of the lengthy, hard winter that we have had, the restaurants have been able to keep spring lamb on the bills of fare right along.

The son of the gawkwar of Baroda says it is impossible to live on \$250 a week. Possibly he subsists on a diet of humming birds' eyebrows.

"It is three times more dangerous to cross Broadway in New York than the Atlantic ocean." And four times more dangerous to keep on up the street.

A cold bath every morning will prevent colds, according to Doctor Jacob. Evidently he labors under the impression that all men are heroes.

Three cherry pits were found in the vermiform appendix of an Indiana man when the doctors opened him. To be on the safe side make two bites at a cherry.

An English astronomer arises to remark that Mars is not inhabited. That momentous affair having been settled, let us turn once more to the contemplation of baseball.

A Hungarian physician claims that he is able to graft hair on bald heads. It is hoped that he may now turn his attention to the business of grafting life into wasted tissues.

A court in New York granted one man \$12,000 for the loss of a leg and another \$1,000 for the loss of a wife. If it had been a California jury it might have been different.

Gotham is rejoicing because only fifteen persons were killed in one month by the trolley cars. Of course, fifteen out of that immense population of millions is a very gratifying showing except to the fifteen.

By means of glass cages French scientists have found it possible to raise chickens without allowing them even to come in contact with a microbe, but the fowls must have found the sterilized life awfully dull.

A school for chauffeurs has been established in a Western college. It is to be hoped that it will teach proper deportment for the occasions on which the caraburetor refuses to work when it is twenty miles to the nearest garage.

A 23-story hotel, containing 1,000 guest chambers, is to be erected over the new Grand Central station, in New York. Even at that it will not be big enough to accommodate all those who desire to take the next train back home as soon as they arrive.

American potato growers get about seventy-five bushels of tubers to the acre, while in England and Ireland the crops run from 200 to 235 bushels to the acre. But in many respects this is a great country.

The wonderful richness and flexibility of English are due mainly to the steady accretion from abroad. We take the right word where we find it, whether Greek, Latin, German, French or African, Indian or Eskimo. That is one reason why English is becoming more and more a world language.

HARD COAL WAR ON

OFFICIALS ORDER 170,000 ANTHRACITE MINERS TO QUIT WORK.

BITUMINOUS COAL WAR OVER

Pennsylvania Mines Are Well Prepared for Big Strike—10,000 Men Already Out—Great Britain's Wage Measure Now a Law.

Cleveland, O.—The union here has ordered 170,000 miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania to quit work. This is the initial step toward a stoppage in coal production in the United States as a result of the miners' many wage disputes.

The suspension was ordered because of the operators' refusal to grant the union demands for increased pay.

President White said the suspension would be equal to a strike, except that the men at the pumps and others necessary to protect mine property would be kept at work.

The shutting down of the mines, the union officials say, will cause a loss in the coal production of the country of 7,083,000 bushels of anthracite a month and will entail a loss in pay to the miners of not less than \$350,000 for every day they remain out.

Measures to induce miners and operators to renew negotiations broken off in New York several weeks ago, already are talked.

The bituminous mine workers' wage dispute, involving about 300,000 more miners, has been settled on a basis satisfactory to both sides, it has been announced. There will be a short suspension in the bituminous fields, to permit the operators and miners of the different states to settle their internal differences, but according to the agreement made in the joint conference, no change in present conditions will be made that will increase the cost of mining over the agreement reached here or keep the miners from earning as much as they can.

By the agreement the miners will receive an increase of five cents a ton for screened coal, three cents for mine run, 5.5 per cent, for day labor and dead work and five hours on Saturday with five hours' pay. All other demands are waived. The additional rates demanded by the Illinois miners in their convention will be dropped.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—President John P. White's order for a suspension of all work in the anthracite fields April 1 found the miners prepared, and as a unit they will walk from the chambers, ready to stand by the national leaders and fight out their demands with the operators.

More than ten thousand men already have left the collieries and will not take advantage of the opportunity to get in the last day.

The suspension order is considered by the miners to mean strike. It is exactly what they have been preparing for. The matter of submitting the strike situation to a referendum vote means that the miners will stand to a man and vote for a strike.

The defense forced upon the organization has so changed conditions that a mere wage concession could not restore peace. The feeling everywhere prevails that the question of recognition must be definitely decided in the meantime. The miners are ready to enter a struggle for the purpose of deciding this issue.

London.—The government's minimum wage bill has become a law, it having received the royal assent.

Simultaneous balloting by the coal miners throughout the British Isles was proceeding to decide whether the strikers should return to work pending a decision by the district boards, provided for in the bill, fixing wages in the various coal mine districts.

While the result will not be known officially until Thursday, there was prevalent everywhere a feeling of optimism that the vote would favor resumption, and that meantime thousands of miners would return in anticipation of such a decision.

MAKE FIRST HEALTH TEST

Massachusetts Man Refused License to Wed Chicago Girl—His Parents Say Head Is Injured.

Boston.—A romantic exemplification of the "health marriage" furore started by Dean Sumner of Chicago and now discussed all over the country, was found in Lynn, where John Charles Thompson, son of wealthy parents, was refused a license to marry Miss Violet Wade, a talented soprano singer who had come from Chicago for the ceremony.

Thompson's parents protested the issuance of the license on the ground that their son, who is thirty years old, is in poor health owing to an injury to his head received six months ago. He wears a metallic plate to replace a portion of his skull which was removed.

Rebels Capture Railroad.—The Pan-American railroad in Mexico, south of Toluca, in Chiapas state, is in the hands of the revolutionists. Refugees, both foreigners and natives, are crossing the border into Guatemala.

Arrest Teller at Bank.—Grand Rapids, Mich.—While working over his books in the bank, J. Edward Johnson, teller of the Michigan Trust company of this city, was arrested, charged with embezzling \$5,000.

Engineers Mail Strike Ballot.—New York.—Thirty thousand ballots for a strike vote by the engineers on fifty railroads east of Chicago have been mailed out of New York by order of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose demands for increased wages have been refused by the railroads.

Ball Club to Train at Home.—Washington.—The Washington American league ball team has reached this city from the Charlottesville (Va.) training quarters.

MANAGING THE CLARK CAMPAIGN



FREDERICK DUBOIS, manager of Speaker Champ Clark's campaign for the Democratic nomination, was formerly United States senator from Idaho. The publicity work is conducted by Harry Sawyer.

LORIMER WINS OUT

SENATE COMMITTEE, BY 5 TO 3 VOTE, GIVES SEAT TO SENATOR.

HINES IS FREED FROM BLAME

Majority Holds That Case Has Already Been Decided—Lea, Kerns and Kenyon Oppose Ruling—Fight Expected on Floor.

Washington.—The special investigating committee has upheld the right of Senator Lorimer of Illinois to his seat in the United States senate. The committee, by a vote of 5 to 3, has decided that the senate's vote sustaining Mr. Lorimer in the last congress, on substantially the same charges, barred any further proceedings against him.

The committee's action was sweeping. It not only adopted the "res judicata" resolution prepared by Senator Jones of Washington, but other resolutions favoring the Lorimer contention.

The Jones resolution declared that the pending case had already been covered by the previous trial of Lorimer in the senate, and that to again place the Illinois senator on trial would not be in accord with the principle of "res judicata."

Another resolution adopted exonerated Edward Hines, the Chicago lumberman, of any wrongdoing.

By a vote of 5 to 0 the committee adopted a resolution declaring that if there was any corrupt dealing in connection with Lorimer's election to the senate, Lorimer had no knowledge of it.

The committee also took action declaring that there was no conclusive evidence of a legislative "jack-pot." On the resolution declaring that Lorimer had no knowledge of any corrupt dealings, Senators Kenyon, Kern and Lea, who opposed Lorimer, refrained from voting.

The committee votes on the Jones resolution follows:

For Lorimer—Dillingham, Gamble, Jones, Johnston and Fletcher.

Against Lorimer—Kern, Kenyon and Lea.

It is practically certain that a minority report also will be made from the committee and a notable debate is expected when the case reaches the floor of the senate.

A resolution declaring in general terms that no evidence had been adduced showing corruption in connection with the Lorimer election was carried, 5 to 3.

Washington.—Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin was declared elected to his seat by the vote of 40 to 24. This ends a long fight in which there were three investigations, revelations of \$107,732 spent by the senator in the primary campaign of 1908 and charges of the illegal use of money.

Senator Robert M. La Follette left a sick bed to cast his vote against his colleague.

The following senators did not vote: Martin and Swanson of Virginia; Taylor of Tennessee, and Tillman of South Carolina.

Not a single progressive Republican senator voted for Mr. Stephenson.

On the other hand, three regular Republicans voted against him—Jones of Washington and Smith and Townsend of Michigan.

MISSISSIPPI GORGE BREAKS.

Keokuk, Ia.—The Mississippi river largest gorge at Warsaw, Ill., broke and brought relief to hundreds of land owners between Alexandria, Mo., and Canton, in which section the loss has been the greatest. The water is rapidly receding and residents of the flooded town of Gregory are returning to their homes. The small gorge above Montrose, Ia., also has broken.

MAY TRY PACKERS AGAIN.

Washington.—A conference of officers of the department of justice will be held soon to determine whether the packers can be tried again on indictments now pending against them in indictments charging restraint of trade are now outstanding against them in the New Jersey courts.

Illinois Woman a Suicide.—Gulfport, Miss.—Mrs. W. J. Haywood of Galesburg, Ill., committed suicide here. She formerly lived on Calumet avenue, Chicago.

Pass Arizona Recall Bill.—Phoenix, Ariz.—The bill submitting the judiciary recall amendment to the people at the next general election has passed the lower house of the Arizona legislature. An identical bill is in the hands of the senate committee on constitutional amendments.

Operate on Senator Taylor.—Washington.—Senator Taylor of Tennessee underwent an operation for gallstones and it was pronounced successful. Hopes now are entertained for his recovery.

Banana Famine Seems Likely.—Puerto Cortes, Honduras.—The long drought along the north coast of Honduras has burned the banana crop almost to a crisp. Planters are disheartened.

FREEL ALLEN CAUGHT

ONLY TWO OF VIRGINIA OUTLAWS NOW AT LARGE.

Youthful Member of Hillsville Court-house Gang Taken by Detectives at Parents' Home.

Hillsville, Va., March 30.—Freel Allen, youngest of the eight of the Allen gang, was captured in a carriage shed at the home of his father, Jack Allen, eight miles from here.

Freel, who is a lad of eighteen years with pink cheeks and light of build, had separated from the other members of the band who shot and killed five men in the local court-house and sought refuge at the home of his parents. He was traced there by Detectives Tom Felts and Harry Lucas, who went to the house and demanded his surrender.

The detectives approached the house warily, with their hands on their guns, but they encountered no trouble. Jack Allen admitting them to the house, brought Freel forth and gave him into the custody of the officers. A few minutes later the trio were galloping toward Hillsville and the boy was lodged in the county jail with the others of the outlaws who have been captured.

Freel brought this thrilling message from the two uncaptured fugitives, Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards:

"It will be a battle to the death—neither of us expect ever to see home or family again. If posse gets us they will get two dead men and there will be some dead detectives, too. We have four pistols and a Winchester pump gun and plenty of ammunition. Might as well die with boots on as in electric chair."

TAFT SWEEPS NEW YORK

President Victorious at the Primaries—Two Sets of Delegates Chosen at Indianapolis Meeting.

New York.—In the primaries held in New York state, former President Roosevelt carried three districts—the first (his own), embracing the counties of Nassau and Suffolk, where there was no contest, and the Westchester and Rockland County districts, controlled by National Committee man Ward. Roosevelt also has one delegate from Brooklyn, William A. Prendergast, who as a known Roosevelt man, was left on the regular ticket.

President Taft carried the Utica district, the home of Vice President Sherman, where there was a fight. Roosevelt won only seven delegates out of ninety in the entire state.

The four delegates at large will be instructed for Taft.

Roosevelt men assert the primaries were improperly conducted, and will carry the matter to the national convention.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Two sets of delegates at large to the Republican national convention at Chicago were chosen here.

The Taft "big four" are ex-Vice President Fairbanks, National Committeeman Harry S. New, ex-Congressman James E. Watson, and Joseph O. Oliver of South Bend.

The Roosevelt delegation, chosen in "rump" convention, includes ex-United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Edwin M. Lee of Lawrenceburg, chairman of the Roosevelt Indiana campaign committee; Charles F. Campbell of Shelbyville, and Frederick Landis of Logansport.

CATHOLICS SHOW BIG GAIN

According to Latest Figures There Are 15,015,569 Members of Faith in the United States.

New York.—There are 15,015,569 Roman Catholics in the United States proper, according to the 1912 edition of Kennedy's official Catholic Directory, which is authority, also, for the following statement:

A year ago the Catholic population of the country was 14,615,761, while ten years ago it was 10,976,757, showing an increase of 4,038,812 for the decade.

WORLD'S CHAMPION COW DIES

Blood Poisoning Ends Life of Animal Which Produced 25 Pounds of Butter a Week.

West Bend, Wis.—Cedar Lawn De Kal Johanna, 113565, the world's champion two-year-old cow, owned by C. A. Schroeder of this city, is dead of blood poisoning. When two years old she required world-wide fame by producing 513.7 pounds of milk and 25.86 pounds of butter in a seven-day test.

ILLINOIS JURIST IS SLAIN.

Greenville, Miss.—Judge Trogon of Paris, Ill., was instantly killed by a revolver shot fired by Sumner Rhodes, also of Paris, but who had been on the Trogon plantation several months.

U. S. Tired Lady Warwick.—London.—Lady Warwick has arrived at Plymouth from New York. She said her lecturing tour in America had been abandoned because of the fatigue incident to the great amount of railway travel involved.

Give Curtiss Another Trial.—Washington.—Although it failed in a recent test at Augusta, Ga., to meet the army signal corps specifications, the new Curtiss dual-control aeroplane has not been rejected, but will be given another trial.

Tokyo Hears Dr. Fisher.—Tokyo, Japan.—Dr. Daniel W. Fisher, president of Hanover college, Indiana, from 1879 to 1907, and father of Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the Interior in President Taft's cabinet, preached in Union church in Tokyo.

Fire Sweeps New Y. M. C. A.—Peoria, Ill.—Fire originating from spontaneous combustion in painters' supplies in the gymnasium practically ruined Peoria's new Young Men's Christian association building here. The loss is estimated at \$45,000.

LOCATION OF THE TOBACCO PLANT BED IS IMPORTANT

Should Be Placed Conveniently on a Slight Southern Slope and Protected in Some Way—Well-Drained Sandy Loam Soil Is Best.

(By W. H. Darst, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.)

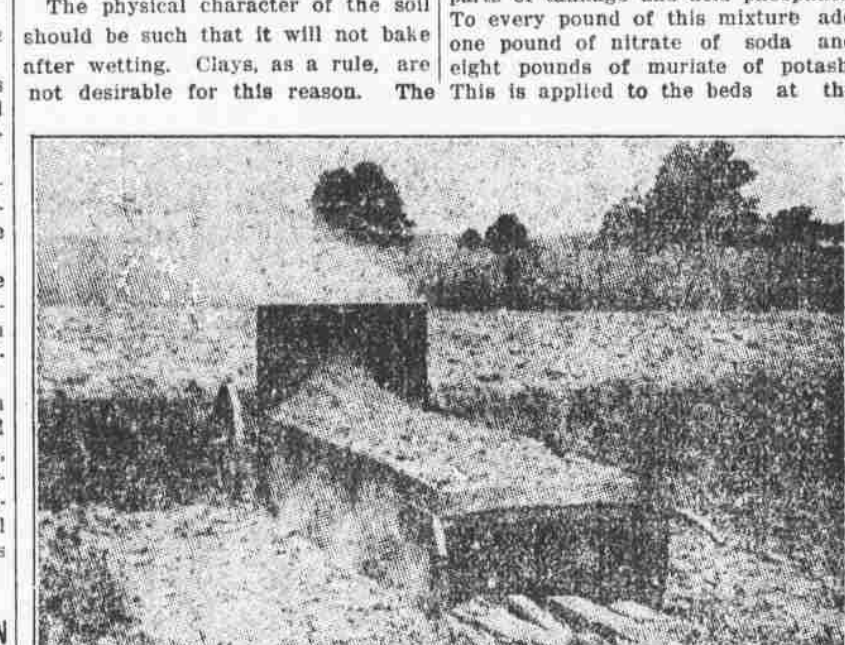


A Field of Tobacco at the Germantown Experiment Station.

The time has come to think of this year's tobacco beds. Were you satisfied with your last year's beds? Did you have all the plants of the right kind when you wanted them? If not, why not?

In selecting a site for tobacco beds it is well to keep in mind at least five essentials: (1) Convenience of beds to the home, (2) proper exposure to the sun, (3) texture and fertility of the soil, (4) weed seeds in the soil, (5) presence of insects and fungus diseases. The beds should be placed near the farm buildings, close enough to the home to be handy to water and easily cared for at all times. Tobacco plants do better when protected in some way either by a building on the north or west or when located on a slight southern slope. Beds placed so as to have the advantage of the early spring sun often produce plants a week earlier than usual.

The physical character of the soil should be such that it will not bake after wetting. Clays, as a rule, are not desirable for this reason. The best form in which to apply plant food directly to the beds. By using this form we are able to supply readily available plant food without introducing weed seed or injurious fungus diseases. At the Germantown experiment station the best fertilizers ever applied to the beds is made up and sown as follows: Equal parts of tankage and acid phosphate. To every pound of this mixture add one pound of nitrate of soda and eight pounds of muriate of potash. This is applied to the beds at the



A Tobacco Bed Burner in Operation. This Sort of a Burner is Used Where Woods are Scarce.

well-drained, dark, sandy loam soils, such as are found in virgin lands are ideal for tobacco beds. Soils lacking in humus become too hard after watering, which prevents root development of the young plants. If it is necessary to build up the humus content of the soil, so as to have the right location for the beds, nothing but a good compost, free of weed seed and made of horse manure, should be used. Fresh, loose manure applied to the beds may sow weed seed, sour the soil, and often cause the plants to damp off.

In choosing a site the probability of weeds in the soil should be considered. The mistake is often made in locating a tobacco bed in an old hog pen, thinking more about the rich soil than the countless numbers of weeds that will sprout each year and have to be pulled out by hand.

Fitting the Bed.—Burning over the tobacco bed is practiced in some sections of the country. This has been considered unnecessary by many growers. However, the burning of beds may be a good practice and is surely not a bad practice. The benefits of burning are: (1) Kills all fungus spores and insect pests in the soil; (2) improves the texture of the soil; (3) when wood is used in the burning potash is added to the soil in the

rate of three pounds per square rod of surface. This fertilizer is applied before sowing the seed and is raked in.

Nitrate of soda, a soluble form of nitrogen, may be used alone with good results. This may be applied in solution, at any time, preferably before sowing and later on if the plants show a lack of growth with a yellow color. Dissolving a handful of nitrate of soda into a two-gallon sprinkler, and using on a hundred square feet of surface will give very good results. If this solution is applied to the plants it should be washed off by sprinkling again with pure water, as it may harm the leaves.

Sowing the Seed.—To grow good plants and plenty of them, do not count on making more than two pullings over the beds, then sow the seed thin enough to get good, strong, stemmy plants. The machine-cleaned seed of average germination should be sown at the rate of one teaspoonful per 200 square feet, one ounce of seed to four rods of bed, six feet wide. Sowing the unsprouted seed in wood dust or wood ashes, so as to distribute the seed evenly over the bed has given the best results here in Ohio. Rolling the surface with a garden roller, or sprinkling the surface with water will cover the seed sufficiently for sprouting.

The average size of the Ohio farm is \$8.6 acres. In 1850 the average size was 125 acres and in 1900 it had decreased to 88.6 acres. The average remained practically unchanged during the last decade.

C. G. Williams, agronomist at the Ohio experiment station, says that with a little attention given to seed corn the average yield of Ohio might easily be raised eight or ten bushels per acre. It is only 36 bushels per acre now.

The best gardens are possible only where plant food is supplied much more liberally than is considered ample for field crops. Forty tons of manure per acre is a very moderate application for garden crops, and this amount should be applied annually, even on soils already rich, if maximum crops of vegetables are to be grown.

Give the good wife a fair showing. Fix up the home as best you can, and make it as comfortable as possible. Then make the garden and chicken house and cow pens and the conveniences at home as good as you can. If you are a renter try to secure a good farm, and as long a lease as possible, and then remember that the home is yours so long as you occupy it.

When you go behind a horse in the stall speak to him. Otherwise you may pick yourself out of the corner with a broken rib. The horse does not always wait to find out what is behind him; better to let him know.

Better preparation of the soil for our staple crops is sadly needed. Those who prepare the land early and get it in good condition for planting find it the most profitable work they can do on the farm. Try it this spring.